GARDEN THEATRE-8:10—The Only Way.
GARRICK THEATRE-8:10—The Girl in the Barracks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8—The Girl from Maxim's.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:20—Rogers Brothers
Wall Street. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8-Maedi als Rekrut.

NITH'S Continuous Performance, SICKERBOCKER THEATRE S. Robespierre, STER & BIAL'S S. Vaudeville, CEL'M THEATRE S. SO. Miss Hobbs, ODISON SQUARE THEATRE S. SO. Why Smith Left Home. MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 8-Medame Sans Gene. NEW YORK THEATRE 8 The Man in the Moon, Jr.

PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A dispatch from the Governor of Natal received at the War Office in London stated that communication with Natal had been stated that communication with Natal had been interrupted since 2:30 p. m. yesterday: a report from Cape Town by way of Brussels said that the Boers were claiming to have defeated General White at Ladysmith, wounding that commander, seized Colenso and completed the investment of Ladysmith; the report was said to be baseless at the War Office; the list of casualties suffered by the fil fated left wing of General White's army on Monday showed that 200 men and officers were killed or wounded in the day's fighting, while 870 prisoners were sent to Pretoria. — General Castro defeated General Hernandez in two engagements; he has also blockaded Porto Cabello. —— A Berlin report

DOMESTIC .- The Philippine Commission pre sented its preliminary report to President Mc-Kinley, reviewing the situation in the islands at great length; the members unite in saying that it is impossible for the United States forces to withdraw, as such action would that it is impossible for the tinted states forces to withdraw, as such action would result in anarchy, the Filipinos are declared not to be capable of self-government. —— Prominent educators met in Washington and discussed the project of establishing a National university. —— The first case from our new island possessions came to the United States Supreme Court. estion presented being the constitutional-the provisional court established in Porto Rico. — General Funston was enthusiastic ally received in Kansas, and a sword was preented to him as the gift of his State at the apital.

It is reported that Mr. Whalen orporation Counsel, will make a test case on the power of the Land Board to grant land noter water to corporations. under water to corporations. —— The Ne-braska political campaign continued with una-bated activity: W. J. Bryan was thrown from a carriage, but continued his speech making.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active.

Mr. Croker appeared before the Mazet Committee and asked permission to appear before it to deny charges made against him; he was told he might do so to-day; testimony regarding the District Attorney's office was given.

It was learned that the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects on Wedness American Institute of Architects on Wednesday night telegraphed to Secretary Gage, asking him to confirm the choice of Cass Gilbert's plans for the new Custom House. —— The New-York, Wesichester and Connecticut Traction Company tore up the tracks of the Union, bered not only that the comparative scarcity of elevated roads or by putting up passenger eletion Company Co.

or "Huckleberry," road in East Chester and put down its own, under a guard of deputy sheriffs. — The body of Frederick Hardy, Ir., of Fort Hamilton, was found off Keyport, N. J.; the young man had evidently been murdered. — The Chamber of Commerce gave a reception in honor of Señor Maniscal, the Mexican Company of Foreign Affairs. — The boxes retary of Foreign Affairs. —— The boxes the Horse Show were sold at auction. e Shamrock sailed under convoy of the steam

acht Erin.
THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair.
Westerday: Highest, 52 de-The temperature yesterday: Highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 42 degrees; average, 4514 degrees

PERSONS WHO HAVE NO FLAG.

world feels for the man who has no country and made either against Mr. Gilbert and several not want to believe of the Brooklyn Papid is loyal to no flag! "Little Americans" need of the other competitors when they signified hereafter to be called un-Americans. Born par- their intention to submit plans, or else against ticipants in the grandest government on earth. inheritors of a share in the glories of a flag second to none, they prefer to east dishonor on that flag, to aid the enemies of their Govern- not actually disingenuous. The combination of ment and to go through life without a country or a flag because their personal vanity is not | ing does not deserve to win. satisfied. What contempt they get and ever will get from the loyal citizens of every country they must realize if they consider how English politicians would now be regarded if they should rejoice in the successes of the Roers.

Passing events are proving the right of Great Britain to govern wisely and long, and to stand in the front rank of world ruling nations. For Without that quality, which is the very essence of the right to rule in the world, as self-restraint is the very essence of capacity for self-government, no people can hope to command the respect or the confidence of others, and why for weeks, perhaps months, after the makes haste to say, as leaders among them said. British are confined to a policy of defence, reon Wednesday, "It is not the time to call our "opponents names, but to back up Her Majes-"ty's Ministers." "Some day there will be an "Inquisition as to the preparations made for this | invasion of Natal? Why, at any rate, is it not "war, but the time for that is not now. Our "duty now is to support those who have the di- action more rapidly than is now being done? "rection of affairs." What a gulf there is be- And so on. tween the profound respect which such loyalty commands and the contempt which meets un-Americans who send words of comfort to the twice sold Philippine rebel!

The root of genuine loyalty is conviction that the cause of a nation must be upheld against taking quite unprecedented in the history of other nations and every armed foe, for unless it be no real national life is possible. British leaders of every shade of opinion know that the larger armies in the field. There have been rule of Great Britain, whatever its faults at the moment may be, makes possible a higher civilization than can be attained under Boers in Africa or Sepoys in India. In that conviction men feel that they are doing their best for their nation, their race and the world, when they sink differences about methods or details in order to uphold those charged with responsibility. Any American fit to have part in the grand heritage of this people knows beyond all possible doubt that their government makes for a higher civilization everywhere, for larger freedom and it was not sent so far away. And in both of greater justice, than any rule that is possible by Tagal insurgents. He who knows this and yet helps the insurgents and battles against his Government, because it has not soothed his vanity by accepting his notions about every detail. deserves to be, as he is in the estimation of all

loyal people of every race, a man not fit to have a country or a flag.

tion returns can tell, because those who are too ignorant to know why they are voting for any ticket, and the slaves of prejudice or habit who vote for a party without caring what that vote means, cannot be rightly counted as having any opinion. But the millions who have enough of conscience and of sense to stand by the Nation and the flag will not be found on the side of the Tagalogs when the votes are counted. There ought to be enough of them in every State to make it clear that American States are ruled by American patriots.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AWARD. Though the announcement of Secretary

Gage's final decision in the matter of the new Custom House plans has been deferred until to-day, there seem to be substantial reasons for believing that the award to Mr. Cass Gilbert will stand. No one who knows the character of the influential recommendation sent to the Secretary by the New-York Chapter of the Institute of Architects after its special meeting on Wednesday evening is willing to be directly quoted on the subject, but it is strongly intimated here and confidently reported from Washington that the chapter advised against a reversal of the award, and we do not hesitate to say, after a careful consideration of all the known facts in the case, that such advice would be judicious and should be decisive. The moral not been enhanced by his appeal to the Prestdent over the head of the Secretary, whose jurisdiction is complete and whose intelligence and impartiality are undisputed. On the conment had properly failed. President McKinley could not afford to change the orderly workings | means as to the effect upon the public comfort. of the Treasury Department in response to such an appeal. The Tarsney law was a reform measure designed especially to exclude politics from Government architecture and give regardless of the interests of local contractors or local politicians, and so obtain a higher grade not overrule Secretary Gage in this case without practically destroying this law, without sayuseless for them to enter such competitions be-

urged for upsetting the award are utterly destitute of reason. The talk about Mr. Gilbert's short residence in this city, for example, is too silly for extended notice. New-York architects stairs in order to complete their journeys. A enter into competition for Government buildings | resident of one of the outlying wards gets into a elsewhere. If Mr. Gilbert ought to be rejected because he once lived in St. Paul every one of of one of the elevated roads. He is then comthem should be forbidden to take charge of any Government work off Manhattan Island. Then Norfolk instead of a Baltimore architect should have built the Norfolk building, and a Camden and not a Philadelphia architect should have built the Camden building. And when the Government wants something erected in some place where there is no architect it should send | hurry would prefer spending a few more minfor the nearest mason and carpenter and let utes on the road to climbing the stairs. Conthem do the work

It may be generally considered, however, that the protest signed by a number of Mr. Gilbert's blocks. To do so on the one fare they must unsuccessful competitors, though strangely be- climb the long flight of stairs and then down lated and singularly unfortunate in the man- again. It is true that there is another surface ner of its presentation as well as in some of its car right there, owned by the same company, expressions, is a more serious matter. Yet it into which they could get and be brought on to appears to us that the strength of this mani-their destination without any climbing. But if festo is superficial rather than intrinsic. Cer- they do so they must pay their fares over again. tainly, if these competitors were dissatisfied. The company will give them a free transfer to with the tribunal, they should not have waited its elevated road, but not to its surface road until the verdict had been recorded against along the same street! That, we repeat, is an them for an opportunity to enter an objection. unnecessary hardship upon the public, and a Moreover, their imputation of an original bias most serious one to those, and they are unbapin favor of Mr. Gilbert on the ground of his pily not few, who are old or infirm, and who former professional relations with two of the can climb stairs only with difficulty and perjury, which is undoubtedly the strongest point haps with serious risk. The company should in their protest, is seen to be much weaker than remedy the matter at once, either by giving they seem to suppose when the fact is remem- transfers to the surface lines as well as to the architects of high repute always makes it difficult, if not impossible, to select a competent jury with whose members competitors have not at one time or another been in close relations, but that in this particular instance the alleged advantage enjoyed by Mr. Gilbert was enjoyed in an equal degree by some of his unsuccessful rivals. Mr. Taylor, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, was for men mean to urge that no one of the many architects with whom he has had a business connection in the past should have been allowed What deep and lasting contempt the whole to compete? If so, why was not this point give them seats. And that is something we do

the fudges when the opportunity was given? Examination of the case leaves no room for doubt that the opposition is specious where it is personal disappointment and political self-seek-

GREAT BRITAIN'S GREAT TASK. Criticism of the British War Office has begun. That was to be expected. It is human nature, and we might say particularly Angle-Saxon nature, to be critical when things go wrong. The first object of attack is, of course, the commandthe British have in them enough of the in- ing general who appears to have blundered at stinct of civilization to sink their differences | Ladysmith and who with classic courage takes | the prices for rails and a vast quantity of other when the honor of their nation is at stake, upon himself whatever blame may justly be bestowed. Beyond him, however, other objects are sought. Men are asking why, with the menace of war in view since last spring, preparations were not more promptly made to meet it, But the British opponent of the Government actual declaration and beginning of war the treat and even of disaster. Why were not more troops on the ground? Why was not there a strong force at Laing's Nek to prevent the Boer possible to get the army corps to the scene of

We have said that this is natural, for the reason that men are men and are therefore forget ful, erring and not always reasonable. In making such criticisms they ignore the fact that in this war Great Britain is engaged in an underwars, at least in modern times. There have been far greater wars. There have been far military expeditions sent to equally remote places. But we can recall no modern precedent for sending an army of seventy thousand men more than seven thousand miles over sea, and maintaining them there, to fight an arduous campaign and to control a region bigger than all Europe outside of Russia. The Crimea was not as far away, and the whole force of the three allies was not as large as that which Great Britain is now sending to South Africa.' Wellington's army in the Peninsula was larger, but

delays and blunders than in this! It is to be remembered, moreover, though it seems to be forgotten, that the very men who now blame the War Office for not making more prompt preparations were only a few weeks ago

those cases how much more serious were the

crease the danger of war. For her to have sent a battalion to occupy Laing's Nek would have been deemed by the Transvaal a casus belli, and would have subjected Great Britain to the general reproach of having provoked hostilities. Therefore the British Government remained comparatively passive and left the passes of the Drakensberg undefended, while the Transvaal was making all possible preparations for war. It may be that that policy was mistaken, but we are not yet convinced of it. Great Britain is undoubtedly having to pay a heavy penalty for it. But she has probably gained far more in the moral advantage which has accrued to her from avoiding even the appearance of menace or aggression. These are some of the considerations which will doubtless come to the British mind as potent afterthoughts to shape the final judgment upon the conduct of the war.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CHANGES. The new transfer system on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines went into force on Wednesday. On the same day the price of the com- portation there, and cheap ocean transportation pany's stock at the Stock Exchange was increased by several points. Between the two facts there was probably a close connection. It seems to be generally agreed that the new system will decrease the operating expenses of the company's lines, and that will naturally mean force of Mr. Platt's persistent opposition has an increase of net profits. He would be a poor citizen who would not on general principles rejoice in the increasing prosperity of so great an industry, since its prosperity should conduce in some degree to the general prosperity. That is trary, that manouvre was a proclamation that a rule that should hold good in the case of every not justice, but favor, was wanted, and that it | legitimate business. But if agreement be genwas hoped a "pull" would prevail where argu- eral as to the effect of the changes upon the finances of the company it is not so by any

It would be manifestly unjust to base final judgment of the new system upon its operation for only a couple of days. We must, as Mr. Rossiter well says, give it time to get to workexperts a chance to select competent architects. ing smoothly and for the public to get familiar with it. He expresses confidence that then it will give better satisfaction than the old one of architectural excellence than had been the did. We sincerely hope it will. And there is rule in Government work. The President could | much room for it to do so, without even then being by any means perfect. For the old system did not work in a manner satisfactory to ing to architects all over the country that it was the public or creditable to the company. But the new system contains some obvious defects cause politicians, whenever their demands were against which complaint may properly be made, strong enough, could set aside the architectural and which no smoothness of running or familiarity on the part of the public will ever palliate. Some of the arguments most strenuously Happily they are, or most of them are, remediable without disturbing the general plan.

It is, for example, a gratuitous hardship for people to be compelled to climb long flights of surface car and rides in as far as the terminus pelled to get out and climb the stairs if he wants to go any further. If he wants to come all the way over to Manhattan, or even well downtown in Brooklyn, he may be willing to do so for the sake of the more rapid progress presumably to be made on the elevated road. But it is conecivable that many who are in no particular sider, however, the ease of those who want to come only a little further, perhaps a dozen

It will also be a serious error if the number of surface cars is reduced, as it has been intimated it will be. No matter if many of their patrons are transferred to the elevated roads, the surface lines will still be crowded. There is no prevenience on the streets. The same number should, then, be retained, even if there are that reason one of the judges. Do these gentle- fewer passengers. To do otherwise would be to declare that the company does not care for the comfort of its patrons, but means to make them ride standing rather than run cars enough to Transit Company.

THE SCARCITY OF STEEL.

The purchase of a hundred thousand tons of steel rails by the Pennsylvania Railroad for delivery next year at \$33 a ton is a remarkably instructive event. This railroad, as all know, is managed with great business ability, and has peculiar advantages over most others in the fact that several of the most powerful iron and steel working corporations are dependent upon it for transportation. There has been no sentiment but only pute business in the policy which has enabled the Pennsylvania to stand apart from the rivalries of these concerns with each other, dividing its orders among them and securing from all fair terms. If they have power to fix railway equipment and materials, it has power to fix freight rates on materials and fuel which all of them require, and on deliveries of their products to customers. It is generally understood that the Pennsylvania has by this policy secured as advantageous contracts as any other railroad could get, and has built up for itself an enormous business along its line. When it is said to have contracted with the Carnegie, Cambria, Pennsylvania Steel, Lackawanna Iror and Federal Steel companies for its supply of rails for next year, paying \$33 instead of \$19 for similar supplies delivered this year, the transaction is highly instructive.

It makes clear the fact that the rail business is not controlled, as many persons imagine, by an arbitrary menopoly, for some of the concerns named are engaged in particularly bitter competition. All have been led by their own interests to refrain from putting down prices helow the cost of production, but the second fact disclosed is that the current price of rails is relatively closer to the cost of production than \$19 was last February, when Bessemer pig cost \$11. Not allowing for the advance in wages since that time, but only for the loss of about 15 per cent in converting the pig into rails, the margin for profit would be smaller with pig at \$23.50 and rails at \$33 than it was last February. The current price of billets, now purchasable at no Pittsburg or Eastern mill for less than \$30, or \$6 more than the rails manufactured from billets, indicates that only con cerns having their own supplies of ore and fuel and producing their own pig and billets can afford to sell rails at current prices.

The next fact disclosed is that one of the ablest corporations in the country, and the one more closely in touch than any other with the great steel combinations, does not expect prices to fall below the present range for nearly a year to come. The Pennsylvania has several times made larg. contracts in which by mutual agree with equal earnestness deprecating the making ment the pice was kept secret. But it finds no of such preparations. Great Britain desired advantage now in that course, and evidently many such voters are there? No elec- peace. It was seen that any considerable in- does not expect that its competitors will get

crease of her forces in South Africa would in- | prices materially more advantageous within the next twelve months than it has made. Yet it is over nine years since as much as \$33 has been paid for rails in early contracts. That price and In some cases \$35 was paid in April, 1890, before the McKinley tariff was enacted, but has never been paid since. In effect the scarcity of iron, with over 278,000 tons produced weekly, is as great as it was twelve years ago, with an output averaging only about 123,000 tons weekly. Nor is it possible to doubt that this scarcity is genuine as to iron available for steel making, and not in any degree artificial, in view of the extraordinary effort being made by the great producers to secure increased supplies of ore and more vessels for lake transportation. The Pennsylvania Steel Company, one of those

which supply the railway, has available a great supply of exceptionally rich ore in Cuba. and is pushing its efforts to secure larger delivery and use of it. Other concerns have secured important deposits in Cuba, one having just contracted for a long steel pier and ten miles of railway for delivery of its ore on yesto docks in this country close to furnaces, but some time will be needed for great extension of their operations, which may also be retarded by the political uncertainties in Cuba. Extensive new supplies are being opened in Alabama, and it is claimed that the practically unlimited deposits in Missouri can by comparatively new processes he utilized in steel production. But the rapid extension of work in the lake region is still, as it has been for the last ten years, the key of the situation. That region has made possible the doubling of American iron production, and according to all accounts is able to provide supplies for doubling it again. It will take time to open more mines and build more roads and a greatly increased fleet of vessels on the lakes. But probably within a year the supply and production may have so enlarged that even the unprecedented consumption of this year will not sustain high prices, though with rall mills already covered by contracts for more than half of 1900 it may be somewhat later before actual deliveries of cheap rails can be

"Dismissed?" Was it that the new organ was told to say? Oh, no, Mr. Platt. Your case is not dismissed. The petty and childish abuse with which you tried to have your hired man divert attention from the question at issue has been dismissed. Doubtless you had already discovered its damaging effect. But your case is not dismissed. Oh, no! On the contrary, you are called to the bar to answer.

The heroic General Symons, buried uncoffined near the scene of the battle in which he fell, with the Union Jack enveloping him, deserved a fureral chant like that of Sir John Moore, though it would have been a miracle to find a South African bard, resident or sojourner, equal to a lament of such noble cadence. Of Symons the ministers of his obsequies might also say:

Nor in sheet nor in shroud we wound him; ut he lay like a warrior taking his rest, With his martial cloak around him.

Captain Leary, Naval Governor of Guam. seems inclined to make a great pother over the seven friars which the island contains, notifying six of them to emigrate and keeping only one whom he perhaps intends to put in a museum as a specimen of an order now extinct in the island, like the Mauritius dodo. Captain Leary explains his action in expelling the friars on the ground that they resisted his administration, ubverted his authority and defeated all the reform measures he proposed. The exiles no doubt have a story of their own to tell, but there is little present prospect that it will reinstate them in their vacated places, the old islanders and new officials being alike entirely reconciled to

Sooner than deprive up-State Democrats of Tammany money to run their campaign, Hill has made up his mind not to sulk in his tent any longer, but to come out, gird on the whole armor of his righteousness, and take a hand in the fight. It was the only way to get hold of the Wigwam's contribution, and though the pill ome appearance when the devil drives," or when Croker sits on the lid of the cash box.

Arlington is evidently not a field ripe for the Mormon missionary's sickle, as Elders Broadhead and Pectol have just been driven thence with jeers and howls, and pursued with a rain of flying missiles, among which the decadent able to the productiveness of the Arlington hen | there is some opposition nevertheless. A Tokio | larly since the sudden shrinkage of the world as than to the activity of its local market. The extruded apostles have been warned that if they appear again they will be tarred and feathered and publicly whipped, a discouragement of their propaganda likely to cause its suspension in that region as long as it is dominated by a generation so stiffnecked and perverse. The elders come from Utah and say they have no inclination to preach their gospel to an unwilling people, as those of Arlington have so emphatically asserted themselves to be,

PERSONAL.

It is said that President Krüger has sent seven ons and fifty grandsons into the Boor Army to fight the English, in addition to taking the field himself. Fritz Eloff, his great-grandson, hears the ourtesy title of "Lieutenant," in spite of the faccourtesy title of "Lieutenant." In spile of the fact that he is only four years old. The little fellow is passionately found of guns and horses, and looks forward with eagerness to the day when he can march and fight beside his father, captain Sarai Eloff, who is one of the officers in command of the fortifications at Johannesburg. "Lieutenant" Fritz has been popular alike with the English and the Boers in the Transvaal capital.

John G. Long, who has been appointed diplomatic agent and Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, was sorn in Wilmington, N. C., August 19, 1846. His father, a Baptist preacher, moved to Florida in 1817, and Mr. Long has remained there ever since let, and Mr. Long has removaled, whose first vote was east for U. S. Grant and last for William McKinley. He nelped to organize the Republican party in Florida, in 1867, and has been an active and potent factor ever since. In 1884 he became prominent in National politics, at that time leading the Blaine forces from the South in the National convention at Chicago.

Professor Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins University, the Editor of the Polychrome Bible, has ar rived home from Europe, where he went as a dele-gate to the Congress of Orientalists at Rome, which held its sessions from October 1 to October 15. Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild has left nu-

nerous bequests to the museums of Paris Among them are a collection of musical instruments and autographs to the Conservatoire and a collection of works by early Italian painters to the Louvre, together with a picture by Greuze. Professor Gaston Maspero, member of the Acad-

emy of Inscription and Belles Lettres, and one of the most distinguished living Egyptologists, has been named as director of antiquities and excava-tions in Egypt, and will soon start for Cairo to take up his duties.

Captain Frank Kidder Upham, who accidentally killed himself recently at the Soldiers' Home, Santa Monica, Cal., was an enthusiastic student of American history. He was a nephew of North Brooks and in several of the latter's story books Captain and in several of the latter's story books Captain Upham was a described character, and figured prominently in the story, "The Boy Emigrants." He went overland to California in 1855, when eighteen years old, and served in the Civil Warfrom California. Captain Upham often contributed to the papers and magazines of the Pacific Coast, He left a son, who is in the United States Navy.

Bishop Gailor (Episcopal), of Tennessee, tells the following story at his own expense: One day when tramping through rural Tennessee he came up to a typical cracker, whittling in front of his cabin, nd introduced himself. After a few moments' silence the cracker shifted his tobacco qubi to a cor ner of his mouth, glanced out of a corner of his eye, and then said, with deliberation; "Wall, stranger; so you be a preacher, be you? Wall, we

him one night, and I quit after he grayed. He was a big, powerful fellow, like yourself, parson, six feet tall and nigh as big 'round. He had lungs that made the mounting shake when he hollered. I listened to his sermon, or what he called a sermon, and then hern him pray. He got sorter hysterical like, I reckon, and in his prayer he kept terical like, I reckon, and in his prayer he kept cellin. 'O God, give us power. Give us power. Give us power. I sed to Sue: 'I reckon what that there feller needs ain't power, but ideas.'"

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

At Watkins, N. Y., water is now sold by the cubic foot, instead of by the gallon. The rates are 30 cents per 100 for the first thousand fee 20 cents per 100 for the second thousand, 10 cents per 100 for the third and 7 cents per 100 for each additional thousand. These rates make the water a little more expensive to the largest consumers.

Hedrikton—Are you familiar with the Gudjuns, who live next to you on your street?

Sanbliss—Oh, dear, no. We sometimes borrow the lawnmower or get them to feed our cat when we are away, but nothing more than that.—(Boston Transcript.

"Job wuz in de real estate en' stock raisin' busiss," said an old colored deacon, quoted by Atlanta Constitution." "En' he wux de bes' farmer in all de lan'; but de devil got inter de Sheriff en he levy on all Job had, en Job wuz so po' he had ter set down en scratch fer a livin'." "Dat ain't de way it read," objected one of the

en crossways, en it lan's you at de same ferr whar you fust got in de boat. So, either git out de meetin', or lemme go on wid Job lak' I wuz gwine!

Brer Williams," said the deacen, "you is old er

gray, but you has yit ter l'arn dat no matter how

you reads de Bible, it gits dar. Tu'n it upside down

land.
Penn-In what way?
Penn-In what way?
Stubb-Why, he began by trading his eight-blade
Stubb-Why, he began by trading his eight-blade
Sheffield pecket knife for a "made-in-Germany"
two-blade affair.—(Chicago News.

"It begins to look," temarks "The Worcester Gazette," "as if the men who have made a practic of going out from the big football colleges to coach those which have been considered of less importance, would have to put their love of alma mat the test. They have been at work year by year, at first without immediate results, but with more to show for their labors with every season, and this fall their pupils step boldly forth and smits the gentle mothers of their respective precentors on neck. It is doubtful whether Pennsylvania would have become a member of the Big Four has not Woodruff taught her the game. Vale men believe that Columbia would not have been able take punching-bag practice with their eleven had not been for the ex-Eli who coached the Blue and White. In self-protection alma mater will have to bid her sons go coach Andover and Exeter and the other big preparatory schools, and let the sions, they seem to forget that self-government universities alone, or else to choose universities so represents, of all forms yet devised by the wit far in the West as to make an eastern trip impossible."

Hilton-Congratulate me, old fellow. Miss Sweet-ser has accepted me, and we are to be married next month. Only think of it! It was only a few weeks ago she declared she wouldn't marry the best man on earth. Wilton-If she only sticks to that, you are all right - (Roston Transaction) on earth.
Wilton-If she only sticks to that, you are all right.-(Boston Transcript.

"It is a very chilly day, indeed," says "The Smith County (Kan.) Pioneer," when Kansas allows any back number like Egypt to cut any more ice than she does, and Smith County has always been ready to do her 195th part of the business. As an offset to the pyramids of antiquity, over at Lebanon, in this county, an enterprising citigen has a grain elevator that is attractive as well as unique. The four sides from the eaves to the ground are covered with Scriptural quotations. The structure stands at the side of the railroad tracks and is a curiosity to travellers. The owner of the building, Mr. E. D. Heyde, is a consistent, honest Christian gentleman. He caused the Scriptural texts to be painted on the building for the purpose of doing good, and there they stand day and night, as a warning to the evildoer and holding out the promises of reward to the faithful. Some of the inscriptions are as follows: 'Where will you spend eternity?' Decide now. Jesus In-

Political Oraithology.-Hodge (after spelling brough paper)-What's an Afrigander, missus? Missus-Why, the 'usband of an Afrigoose, o'

The Chinese visiting card consists of a large sheet of bright scarlet paper bearing the name of the owner in very large letters, the larger the better. The paper is folded ten times, and the name is written on the righthand lower corner, prefixed 'Your unworthy friend, who bows his head and pays his respects." Yours truly," was bitter the ex-Senator guips it down with Chinese card. The return of these cards to the lered etiquette. They are too costly for general distribution. So it is necessary each gard should do duty several times.

Obliging Lamp.—'I notice you started to smoke last night when Miss Sweetey was entertaining Mr. Slowpop." remarked the plane stool.

"Yes," replied the parlor lamp. "I saw she was just waiting for an excuse to turn me down."—
(Catholic Standard and Times.

Japan has been more hospitable to Christian missionary effort than most Oriental countries, "Yorolzu Choke," opens fire upon it with a wealth of adverse historical citation and cation, and therefore increased community of illustration, considerably out of drawing, but directed with much vigor. Christianity, it has killed India politically, and also killed Burmah, Annam, Hawaii and Madagascar. It will yet kill Abyssinia, Egypt and Morocco. "What security have we," says the "Choko," "that it will not kill ! China, Corea, and even Japan, if the opportunity offers?" Christendom, it says, does its work not only with guns and bayonets, but more destructively with its intoxicating liquors and its diseases. The journal is not empowered to speak for all Japan, the sentiments of that country in the main being liberal and enlightened, with a recognition of the good in all religions, Christianity included. It utters its own voice merely, and that is not very

To Save Himself.-"Where's your English friend the came over to see the Shaurock clean out the Johnning." Columbia?"
"He slipped over to Canada and enlisted for the Transvaal war. He thinks that experience will just about enable him to go home without being joshed to death,"—(Detroit Free Press.

UNIVERSITY CLUB AT HARVARD.

MAJOR H. L. HIGGINSON'S GIFT TO THE IN-STITUTION.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 2 (Special) -- Major H. L. Higginson, Harvard, 55, has given \$150,000 to be used for building a University Club at Harvard. The Harvard University corporation has offered | task suddenly forced upon us by the unconthe Warren property, at the corner of Harvard trollable current of events I freely admit. That and Quincy sts., for the site of the building. The many blunders, grave enough possibly to apclub will probably be called the Harvard Union, and will be the centre for the various activities of

LADY TUPPER THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE. Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 2.-While Lady Tupper, Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Dominion Conservative party, and her daughter-inlaw, Mrs. Stewart Tupper, were driving, riage upset while turning a corner, and both were thrown to the pavement. Lady Tupper received an ugly cut over the left eye and had her wrist sprained. Mrs. Tupper suffered injuries to the head and limbs, and was unconscious when picked up. The injuries are not considered serious in themselves, though the shock will be severe on Lady Tupper, who is advanced in years.

DE REGNIER TO LECTURE AT PRINCETON. Princeton, N. J., Nov. 2.-President Patton announced to-day that Henri de Regnier will lecture here, under the auspices of the French department. at some time in the beginning of the second term. The well known poet is coming to this country to deliver a course of lectures at Harvard. M. de Rognier represents the symbolistic school in poetry. His lecture will be on "Women in Contemporary Literature."

THE HARVARD-PRINCETON DEBATE. Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 2.-The Princeton debate

will take place in Cambridge on December 16. The University Debating Club has chosen the question, "Resolved, That the English claims in controversy with the South African Republic are justifiable." As Harvard has chosen the subject Princeton will have the choice of sides. Coolidge debate prize of \$100 will be awarded as heretofore to the man considered by the judge don't know much about them fellers around here, but we did hev one here a few weeks ago, who got people worked up powerful like. I went to hear to act as judges in the debate. COLONIAL PROBLEMS.

THIS COUNTRY'S DIFFICULTIES RECOG NIZED, BUT ITS OBLIGATIONS REAFFIRMED

AMERICAN SUPREMACY IN THE PHILIPPINE MUST BE UNQUESTIONED STUDY OF OTHER

> COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS-A COLONIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The American people being of necessity in an expectant attitude toward the Philippine question cannot but welcome every thoughtful ontribution upon the subject.

The two most weighty deliverances, then, from men of recognized authority, not occupying publie positions, have undoubtedly been, up to the present time, those of Mr. Carl Schurz and Mr. Whit law Reid, the former upon the occasion of the Chicago conference, and the latter upon reelving his degree from the University of Prince

Without touching upon the many other issues raised by these two prominent men, there is at east one which deserves most careful consider. ation. Mr. Schurz contends that we must give the Filipinos self-government, even should that government assume the form of an Aguinaldo dictatorship;-truly a somewhat lame and imnotent conclusion, and yet very refreshing as an acknowledgment of the actual conditions.

Now any one who has ever been in a tropical or subtropical country, or, not having had that fruitful opportunity for personal observation has brought ordinary intelligence to hear upon the study of government in those intitudes, well knows that self-government, as understood by civilized communities, is entirely beyond the character and antecedents of the Philippine Ist. terest, that the class in our community critical of our own shortcomings as a self-governing community are the loudest in their protestations of the necessity, in the interest of justice and of peace, of turning over the whole Philippine population to such despotism or oilgarchy as might happen to come out on top as soon as the strong arm of the United States is withdeawn.

process by which they arrive at their conclusions, they seem to forget that self-government of man, the most delicate piece of machinery known to the art, certainly by no means yet perfected in our own country by a people unit. ing a natural genius for free institutions with all the inherited advantages, from Magna Charta down, of the successful struggle for lib. erty through centuries of trial and tribulation on English soll.

Fairly assuming, then, that the proposed despotism of Mr. Schurz, of necessity fitful and uncertain, will be the natural outcome of his proffered remedy, let us contrast his scheme of regeneration with the other.

Mr. Reid rightly waives both the scuttling and embracing methods (for the first would be at once impolitic and cowardly, and the second simply foolishness), and in a statesmanlike way comes right down to the business in hand. That a conservative people like our own should look with deep concern, and even with something akin to dismay, upon a proposition requiring a radical departure from our cherished policy of isolation is not only natural but highly commendable.

The American people will insist, and rightly insist, upon a very careful consideration of the momentous questions involved, and it is only after a full and free discussion of every side of the question that they will finally make up their minds. That the trend of popular sentiment is at present largely in favor of Mr. Reid's theory of development as against that of Mr. Schurz seems evident, and that it will gather form as time goes on is my own belief.

What, then, does Mr. Reid propose? Simply the natural and logical sequence of a military government so long as required, followed by a civil government when conditions authorize the or something to that effect. In place of change, with such limited self-government as "Your stupid" is written on the experience shall prove to be advisable in the interest of good order, the administration of equal other two. But preceding this peace resulting from content with improved surroundings must come peace imposed by war, certainly no new thing in the march of civilization. Though the superficial conditions are so different, the underlying principles are much the same as in the

present South African complications. In other words, the law of progress, particuinterest, requires each section of the world brought within the sphere of its new surroundings to accommodate itself to the requirements of civilization under pain of forfeiture of con-

trol. The failure to appreciate the force of this dominating factor of modern international life certainly creates confusion of thought, and seems to have been overlooked by Mr. Cleveland when he asserts that we have no right to compel acceptance of our method of government by force of arms upon an unwilling people. Had our forefathers been of the same opinion I apprehend that the Six Nations might still be in control of the affairs of the State of New-York. had such a political entity been possible under the Cleveland theory of development.

As to the working out of the details of the Reid theory, I admit that the gravest difficulties confront us, the actual, forcible pacification of the Islands being certainly the least. Fortunately for us, however, we would enter upon no untried field, at least so far as the experience of other nations might be of service. A careful study of English and Dutch methods must be from now on the business of those who would lead both in the discussion and fulfilment of our duties. That we, as a Nation, are profoundly ignorant of how best to accomplish the many blunders, grave enough possibly to appreach the confines of crime, may be made is equally evident, but at least our stumbling will lead in the direction of substantial progress and bring far less misery in its wake than the useless and ultimately inconsequential stumbling proposed by Mr. Schurz for the Islanders themselves.

I submit, then, that present conditions require of our executive officers and representatives in Congress three things:

First—The assertion of the unquestioned supremacy of the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands. Any weakness or sentimentality, under the guise of magnanimity, now exhibited by us will surely only recoil and make the necessary task more difficult in the end. Such aggressive course of action is as much in the real interest of the great body of the native inhabitants as it is in our own.

Second—The careful study, through private sources and Presidential or Congressional commissions, of the English and Dutch methods of dealing with the difficult questions which will necessarily arise in connection with the government of dependencies.

Third—The recognition of the necessity for the creation of an improved and thoroughly competent, well remunerated, continuous colonial Civil Service, based upon the English and Dutch systems. Holland was a republic long before the United States (and for all the practical purposes of government is now), and neither the free institutions nor the character of the people First-The assertion of the unquestioned su-

the United States and for all the practice power of government is now), and neither the power of government is now), and neither the power of the people has been injured by colonial dependencies, though relatively vastly more important in their relations toward the mother country than they can ever be to us. The same is true of England, for the spread of democracy at home, both in form and substance, has gone hand in hand with the extension of her colonial empire.

As the third suggestion can only be carried into effect, however, as the result of the accom-